

疏穗处理对‘赤霞珠’葡萄果实糖、酸及异戊二烯类香气物质积累的影响

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摘要:【目的】探明2个疏穗处理对新疆玛纳斯产区‘赤霞珠’葡萄果实异戊二烯代谢产生的香气物质组成及含量的影响。【方法】分别以“广东地”和“园艺场”2个葡萄园为试验地,在果实发育早期(花后26 d)进行1穗/新梢(CT1)和2穗/新梢(CT2)疏穗处理,应用GC-MS定性定量分析游离态和糖苷结合态萜烯和C13-降异戊二烯物质的变化。【结果】2种疏穗处理对果实可溶性固形物和可滴定酸含量的影响因试验地块而异,且疏穗处理不会改变果实中香气物质的种类,但影响其含量;与CT2相比,CT1处理提高了果实中大部分异戊二烯来源的香气组分的含量,增加最明显的是游离态E-β-大马士酮及结合态α-萜品醇,且CT1处理对香气物质积累的促进作用在广东地表现更加明显,笔者认为这与广东地土壤相对较高的有机质含量和矿质元素有关。【结论】1穗/新梢的疏穗可以提高果实中潜在花果香气组分的含量,改善葡萄酒果香质量。

关键词: ‘赤霞珠’葡萄; 果实; 疏穗处理; 萜烯; C13-降异戊二烯

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Effect of cluster thinning on sugar/acidity and the accumulation of isoprene-derived volatiles in ‘Cabernet Sauvignon’ grape berries

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Abstract:【Objective】Both terpenoids and C13-norisoprenoids are generated from the isoprene metabolic pathway. These volatiles generally possess very low sensory threshold and pleasant aroma attributes, thus making an important contribution to the floral and fruity odor of grape berry and wine. Cluster thinning is usually required in viticultural management. Previous studies have demonstrated that suitable level of cluster thinning helps to improve the flavor and aroma quality of grape berry and wine. By contrast, either too high or too low fruit loading will cause negative effects on the accumulation of the compounds having sensory importance. And the cluster thinning level depends upon grapevine growing environment to a large extent. Xinjiang is a unique region of grape and wine production in China, and the climate of this region is characterized by long sunshine time, strong solar intensity, little rainfall and big diurnal temperature difference. However, the effect of cluster thinning on the volatile accumulation under this particular climate has been poorly understood up to now. The present study aimed at understanding the effects of two cluster thinning treatments on the composition and concentrations of free-form and glycosidically bound isoprene volatiles in developing ‘Cabernet Sauvignon’ (*Vitis vinifera* L.) grape berries in Manasi, Xinjiang. The research outcome will provide valuable reference for the improvement of wine aroma quality

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in this region, and lay a foundation for further study on isoprene metabolism and regulation in grape berry. **【Methods】**The cluster thinning treatments were conducted in the two vineyards belonging to the Xinjiang CITIC Guoan Wine Co. Ltd located in Manasi county, Xinjiang. The soils of the two vineyards, called as Guangdongi and Yuanyichang, possessed different water holding capacity and organic matter content, and all the grapevines were trained into the system of modified vertical shoot position (M-VSP) with 12–15 shoots per vine. The grapevines were cluster-thinned at post-fruit set [Eichhorn-Lorenz (E-L 13 stage)] to retain one cluster per shoot (CT1) and two clusters per shoot (CT2). The randomized block design was adopted in this study, and each cluster thinning treatment in a vineyard was carried out in three blocks, which corresponded to three biological replicates. The grape berries were collected at the indicated stage during berry development. The actual cluster number per shoot, berry weight and berry yield per vine were examined at the ripening harvest. The free-form and glycosidically-bound isoprene volatiles in the grape berries were qualitatively and quantitatively analyzed using the head space-solid phase microextraction (HS-SPME) combined with gas chromatogram-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) technology. Variance analysis, principal components analysis (PCA) and partial least squares-discriminate analysis (PLS-DA) were used to discover which components were affected most significantly by the cluster thinning. **【Results】**The actual cluster number was not totally consistent with the expected amount. In the same field, the fruit output was increased with the amount of clusters. And the cluster thinning treatments did not cause the different effect on berry weight. The CT1-treated grape berries, compared to the CT2, showed statistically higher total soluble solid content in the Yuanyichang, but the opposite situation was shown in the Guangdongi. Titratable acid content displayed no significant difference between the two cluster thinning treatments in Yuanyichang, while it was higher in the CT1-treated grape berries in the Guangdongi. A total of 31 free-form isoprene volatiles were detected in the developing ‘Cabernet Sauvignon’ grape berries in this study, including 19 terpenoids and 12 C13-norisoprenoids. Additionally, 17 glycosidically-bound isoprenes were identified including 15 terpenoids and 2 C13-norisoprenoids. The composition and the evolution pattern of these isoprene-derived volatiles were not altered by cluster thinning treatments, but their concentration was influenced to different extents. Most of terpenoids and C13-norisoprenoids, in particular the glycosidically bound volatiles, were obviously elevated under CT1 treatment relative to CT2. Among them, the most significant increase was found in free-form *E*- β -damascenone and glycosidically bound α -terpineol, *cis*-furan linalool oxide and *trans*-furan linalool oxide. Meanwhile, it was also found that the positive effects of CT1 treatment were more markedly in the vineyard of Guangdongi, compared to that of Yuanyichang. Furthermore, both terpenoids and C13-norisoprenoids were shown to be higher in the ripening grape berries from the Guangdongi vineyard. It was thus inferred that the activation of the isoprene metabolic pathway should be attributed to relatively abundant organic matters and mineral elements in this Guangdongi vineyard. **【Conclusion】**The viticultural operation of one cluster per shoot can result in the increased concentration of floral/fruity components of grape berries in the regions like Xinjiang, which consequently improves the aroma quality of the wines.

Key words: ‘Cabernet Sauvignon’ grapes; Fruit; Cluster thinning; Terpenoids; C13-norisoprenoids

香气是衡量葡萄酒感官品质的重要指标,它决定葡萄酒的风味和典型性^[1]。葡萄酒中的香气根据其来源可分为品种香、发酵香和陈酿香3大类,其中品种香来源于葡萄果实,其决定了葡萄酒的品种典

型性和产地风格^[2]。根据生物合成途径不同,将品种香物质分为萜烯类、C13-降异戊二烯类、甲氧基吡嗪类、C6醛类和醇类等;在葡萄果实中,这些香气物质以游离态和糖苷结合态2种形式存在^[3]。游离态

物质具有挥发性、可感知的特点,对葡萄果实和葡萄酒香气构成有直接贡献,而糖苷结合态物质是一类无气味不挥发的香气前体物,但在葡萄酒酿造过程中,糖苷结合态香气物质可通过酶促或非酶促反应而转化为相应的游离态物质,对葡萄酒品种香构成有着举足轻重的作用^[4]。葡萄果实中的异戊二烯类香气是指通过异戊二烯代谢产生的萜烯类和C13-降异戊二烯类物质^[5],这类物质主要呈现花、果香气味,在麝香型和相关花香型葡萄品种(如‘小白玫瑰’‘琼瑶浆’等)中,萜烯是贡献品种香的主要组分,降异戊二烯类物质的贡献远小于萜烯;但在非芳香型品种(如‘赤霞珠’‘美乐’和‘霞多丽’等)果实中,萜烯含量极低,通常不及其感官阈值,对品种香贡献很小,降异戊二烯类含量却远高于其阈值,尤其是 β -大马士酮,该物质是葡萄果实中主要的C13-降异戊二烯类物质,呈现“熟苹果”或“柑橘”的香气,其在模拟酒溶液中的阈值为 $50\text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,而在红葡萄酒中,其含量(ρ ,后同)可达到 $4\ 000\text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ^[6],被认为是非芳香型葡萄酒果香的主要贡献者。此外,‘赤霞珠’果实中还包括脂肪酸氧化代谢产生的香气物质,如己醛(hexanal)、己烯醛(hexenal)、己醇(hexanol)、壬醇(nonanol)、己酸乙酯(ethyl hexanoate)等C6/C9直链脂肪醇类、直链脂肪醛类、直链脂肪酸类和直链脂肪酯类物质,它们可为葡萄提供青草和绿色植物气味。C6挥发性化合物是‘赤霞珠’果实中含量最为丰富的挥发性化合物,但由于其感官阈值很高,因此对于葡萄和葡萄酒特定果香的贡献是极其有限的^[7]。

疏穗是一种在葡萄成熟期前限制葡萄花和果穗的方式,它对库源关系产生较大的影响。疏穗导致树体负载量降低,负载量则直接影响葡萄植株的叶果比和产量^[8]。适宜的负载量可以改善葡萄植株库源关系,负载量过高会使葡萄成熟延迟、降低果实及葡萄酒的质量^[9];负载量过低不仅降低经济效益,而且导致营养生长过于旺盛、叶幕郁闭,从而使果实质量下降^[10]。已有研究表明,萜烯物质与葡萄植株负载量的改变有着密切关系^[11],控制产量可以增加糖苷结合态萜烯的含量^[12]。此外,疏穗也可以在一定程度上影响葡萄果穗周围的微气候^[13],进而对葡萄果实中其他香气物质的积累产生影响。因此,合理疏穗是提升葡萄果实和葡萄酒香气品质的重要措施之一。

新疆天山北麓地区是我国葡萄和葡萄酒生产的重要产区,葡萄酒产业已成为当地最具有特色的农

业支柱产业之一,该地区具有日照时间长、光照较强、昼夜温差大且干旱少雨的气候特点。但在这种特定气候下,不同疏穗水平对酿酒葡萄重要香气组分积累的影响尚未见报道。笔者在新疆昌吉州玛纳斯县的2个土壤结构有差异的地块进行试验,旨在探究在该地区特定气候条件下,2个水平的疏穗处理对‘赤霞珠’葡萄果实中异戊二烯代谢产物积累的影响,并比较不同地块影响的异同,为优化该地区葡萄栽培措施、改善果实风味物质品质提供理论依据,为深入研究葡萄果实香气代谢机制奠定基础。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

试验在新疆玛纳斯县(北纬 $44^{\circ}18'$,东经 $86^{\circ}13'$)新疆中信国安葡萄酒业有限公司的2个葡萄园进行,这2个葡萄园分别被称之为广东地和园艺场。广东地位于园艺场西北方向约5 km,它们处于相似的气候条件下,但园艺场沙土含量较高,pH值为7.8~8.1,土壤含水量为20%~28%;而广东地中粒土壤占比例较大,壤土含量较高,土壤pH值为7.2~7.5,含水量30%~40%;此外,广东地0~20 cm深度的土壤有机质含量为2.85%(ω),明显高于园艺场(1.00%)^[14]。园内的‘赤霞珠’(*Vitis vinifera* ‘Cabernet Sauvignon’)为2000年定植,自根苗,南北行向,行距为2.5 m,株距为1.0 m,葡萄架型为改良的单蔓整形(modified vertical shoot position,简称M-VSP),即倾斜主干水平龙干,龙干距离地面约0.7 m,经过短枝修剪而成^[14]。本试验中,春季修剪时每延长1 m保留12~15个新梢。

疏穗处理于坐果后20 d(膨大早期,花后26 d)进行,设1穗/新梢(CT1)和2穗/新梢(CT2)2个水平,采用完全随机区组设计,每个水平设3个区组,每个区组选取15株长势一致的健康葡萄树,在果实发育过程中,2个地块2个水平疏穗处理的果实均采用相同的水肥和病虫害管理。分别在花后46 d(膨大期)、56 d(转色起始)、69 d(转色结束)、76、90、104、116 d(采收期)采集葡萄果实。参考Boulton^[15]的方法,每个区组每次采300粒果实,每个果穗每次摘取不超过3粒果实,所采的样品中50粒用于理化指标的测定,剩余250粒用液氮速冻,置于 $-80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 冰箱保存,用于后续分析。试验期间还记录每个疏穗处理的实际果穗数、果粒质量和产量数据。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 葡萄果实理化指标测定 取约50 g葡萄果实,液氮保护下去籽,研磨成粉末。4℃破碎后榨汁,8 000 r·min⁻¹下离心10 min,取上清液,采用手持折光仪(PAL-2, ATAGO, 日本东京)测定其可溶性固形物含量(ω , 后同);采用酸碱滴定法测定可滴定酸含量(ρ , 后同),即吸取2 mL上清液,加蒸馏水50 mL,并滴加酚酞指示剂2滴,用NaOH滴定至终点。

1.2.2 葡萄果实游离态香气物质的提取 葡萄果实游离态香气物质的提取参照笔者实验室报道的方法^[6],略有改动。即取-80℃条件下保存的葡萄果实约50 g,在液氮保护下除去果梗、去籽后,分别加入0.5 g D-葡萄糖酸内酯(D-gluconic acid lactone, 抑制糖苷酶活性)和1 g聚乙烯吡咯烷酮(PVPP, 去除多酚,防止样品氧化),搅拌均匀后用匀浆机磨成粉末。放于4℃冰箱,静置120 min,在4℃、8 000 r·min⁻¹下离心10 min,得到澄清葡萄汁。每个样品做2个技术重复。

1.2.3 葡萄果实结合态香气物质的提取 糖苷结合态香气物质提取参考笔者实验室已建立的方法^[6]。样品前处理同1.2.2,以获得澄清的葡萄汁。固相萃取柱(Cleanert PEP-SPE, 150 mg/6 mL, 购自天津博纳艾杰尔科技有限公司)依次经10 mL甲醇和10 mL蒸馏水活化后,加入2 mL上述澄清葡萄汁。随后用2 mL蒸馏水洗脱,以除去一些糖、酸等低分子质量的极性化合物,加入5 mL二氯甲烷洗脱进一步去除大部分游离态香气物质,最后用20 mL甲醇将结合态香气物质洗脱,收集至50 mL的圆底烧瓶内。整个固相萃取过程洗脱剂流速保持在2 mL·min⁻¹。将结合态香气物质的甲醇溶解液置于30℃下真空旋转蒸干后,加入10 mL柠檬酸/磷酸缓冲液(2 mol·L⁻¹, pH 5.0)重新溶解,混匀后分装(4.9 mL)于10 mL离心管中,分别加入100 μ L糖苷酶AR 2000(100 g·L⁻¹),置于40℃培养箱酶解16 h。每个样品做2个技术重复。

1.3 果实香气物质分析

果实香气物质分析参照笔者实验室已优化的顶空固相微萃取-气质联用(HS-SPME-GC-MS)方法^[6]。

果实香气物质的定性分析:对于有标准品的香气物质,依据笔者实验已建立的相同色谱条件下该化合物的保留指数和质谱信息进行定性分析。没有

标样的香气物质,利用文献^[6]报道中相似色谱条件下该化合物的保留指数以及NIST 11标准谱库(NIST Chemistry WebBook. <http://webbook.nist.gov/chemistry/>)比对结果进行半定性分析;对于文献^[6]中未报道相似色谱条件下化合物保留指数的香气物质,则根据NIST 11标准谱库比对结果进行半定性分析。

果实香气物质的定量分析:根据葡萄果实中糖、酸含量,用蒸馏水配制含7 g·L⁻¹酒石酸和200 g·L⁻¹葡萄糖的乙醇(1%, φ)溶液1 L作葡萄果实模式溶液,并用1 mol·L⁻¹ NaOH调至pH 3.4。按照葡萄果实样品各类香气化合物的浓度水平,分别称取不同量的已有香气化合物标样用乙醇溶解,将各类香气标样溶液混合配制标准母液,连续梯度稀释15个不同浓度,建立葡萄果实香气物质标准曲线(香气化合物标样与内标化合物4-甲基-2-戊醇的质谱选择离子扫描的峰面积比/该香气化合物标样的浓度)。对已有标样的香气物质利用其相应的标准曲线进行定量,没有标样的香气物质利用化学结构相似、官能团相似、碳原子数相近的标样香气物质的标准曲线进行半定量^[17]。

采用SPSS 17.0进行统计分析,采用独立样本 T 检验进行显著性方差分析($P \leq 0.05$);作图软件为OriginPro 9.2;采用MetaboAnalyst 3.0进行主成分分析(PCA);采用偏最小二乘法进行判别分析(PLS-DA)。

2 结果与分析

2.1 2个地块疏穗处理后葡萄植株的产量

表1为每个疏穗处理的实际果穗数、果粒质量和产量。由表1可知,葡萄植株实际留穗数与理论值存在一定差异,园艺场每个疏穗处理的实际留穗数均略高于广东地。本试验中,疏穗对果粒质量没有显著影响,在同一地块,植株的产量随留穗量的增加而增加。

2.2 疏穗处理对成熟果实可溶性固形物及可滴定酸含量的影响

在2个地块分别进行2个水平的疏穗处理,发现成熟葡萄果实的可溶固形物含量和可滴定酸含量存在一定差异(表2)。在园艺场中,CT1处理的葡萄果实中可溶性固形物含量在统计学上显著高于CT2组;但可滴定酸含量在2个疏穗水平没有显著差异。广东地的较低负荷(CT1组)反而降低了果实中可溶性固形物含量,而提高了可滴定酸含量。

表 1 2 个葡萄园的产量指标
Table 1 The investigation of output indicators of grapes in the two vineyards

地块 Fields	处理 Treatments	实际果穗数/ 新梢 Actual clusters/shoot	平均果粒质量 Average weight per berry/g	平均每株产量 Yield per plant/kg
园艺场 Yuanyichang	CT1	1.0	1.01±0.01	1.77
	CT2	1.8	0.96±0.01	2.54
广东地 Guangdongdi	CT1	0.8	0.95±0.00	1.15
	CT2	1.7	1.05±0.00	2.86

2.3 疏穗处理对葡萄果实异戊二烯类香气物质组成与含量的影响

在‘赤霞珠’葡萄果实中,共检测到31种游离态异戊二烯类香气物质,包括19种萜烯和12种C13-降异戊二烯,其中单萜有18种,倍半萜仅有1种;而检测到的结合态异二烯组分共有17种,包括15种结合态单萜和2种结合态C13-降异戊二烯(6-甲基-5-庚烯-2-酮和E-β-大马士酮),各个处理所检测出

表 2 2 种疏穗处理下成熟‘赤霞珠’葡萄果实的可溶性固形物含量和可滴定酸含量的比较
Table 2 Comparison of soluble solid content and titratable acid in ripening ‘Cabernet Sauvignon’ grape berries under two cluster thinning treatments

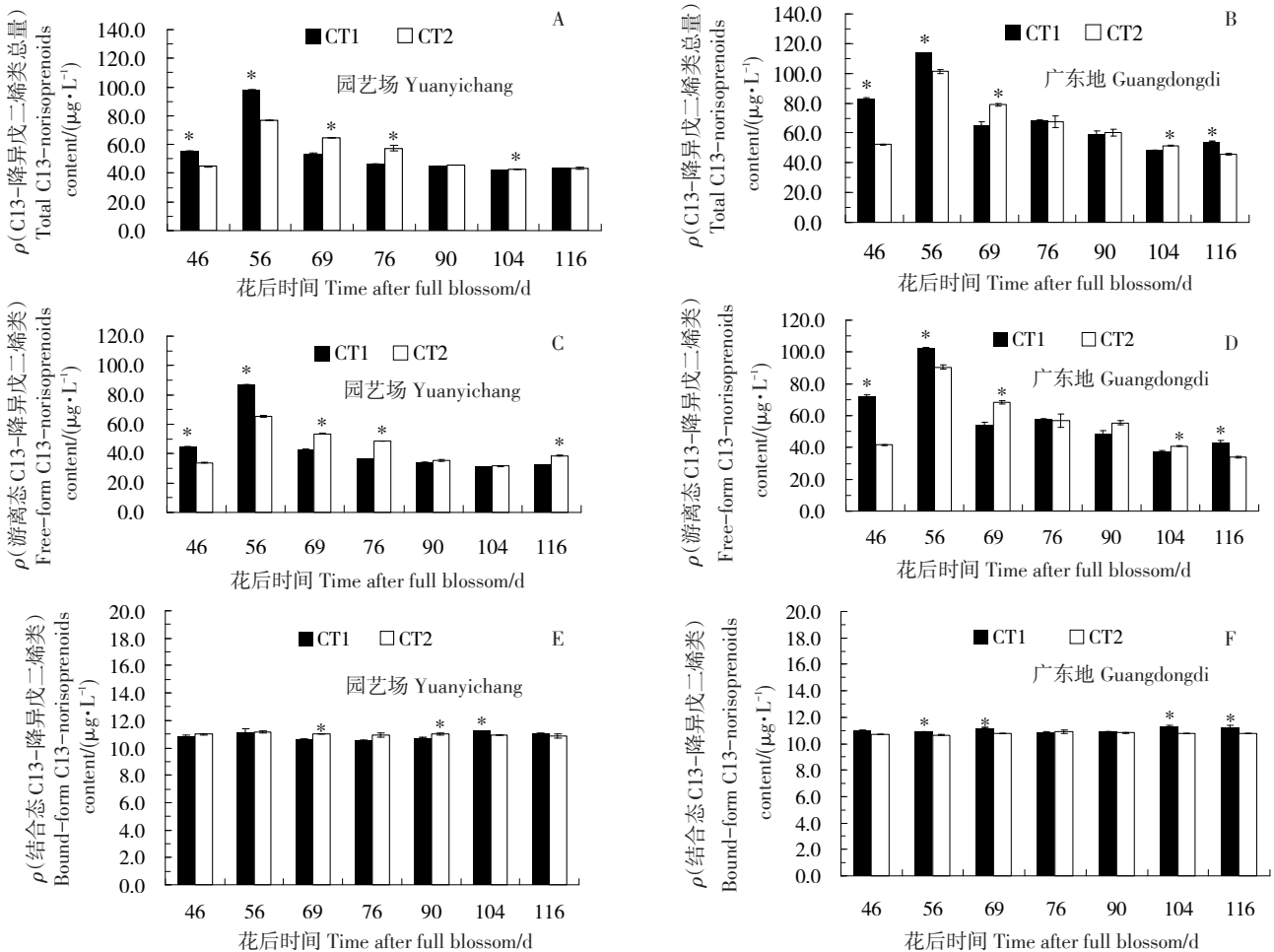
疏穗处理 Cluster thinning/ (Cluster/ shoot)	ω(可溶性固形物) Soluble solids content/%		ρ(可滴定酸)(以酒石酸计) Titratable acid (tartaric acid) content/(g·L ⁻¹)	
	园艺场 Yuanyichang	广东地 Guangdongdi	园艺场 Yuanyichang	广东地 Guangdongdi
CT1	25.50±0.14 a	23.87±0.12 b	4.51±0.08 a	5.87±0.18 a
CT2	24.90±0.01 b	25.20±0.61 a	4.53±0.13 a	4.66±0.10 b

注:表中同一列的数据上不同字母表示有显著性差异(P<0.05)。

Note: Different letters in the same column represent statistically significant difference of the data(P<0.05).

的游离态和结合态组分种类相同,说明疏穗处理不会改变香气物质的种类。

不同程度的疏穗处理可影响异戊二烯类香气物质含量,如图1所示,在葡萄果实发育过程中,C13-



花后 56~69 d 为葡萄果实转色期。下同。

56~69 days after full blossom are the verasion period of grape berries. The same below.

图 1 疏穗处理对‘赤霞珠’葡萄果实发育过程中 C13-降异戊二烯类香气物质积累的影响
Fig. 1 Effect of cluster thinning treatments on the accumulation of C13-norisoprenoids in developing ‘Cabernet Sauvignon’ grapes

降异戊二烯类香气物质总量在转色起启期(花后56 d)达到峰值,随后下降。这类香气物质大部分以游离态形式存在,游离态总量要远大于结合态,因此,C13-降异戊二烯总量的变化趋势在很大程度上取决于游离态含量的变化。从图1可见,在转色期间(花后56~69 d),无论是在园艺场还是广东地,CT1组的果实中,C13-降异戊二烯类的总量和游离态含量的下降幅度要大于CT2组,使得转色结束(花后69 d)时,CT2组的果实中这类香气含量要高于CT1组,但在随后的果实成熟过程中,疏穗较多的CT1组中果实香气物质下降幅度较少,在成熟采收时,园艺场的果实中C13降异戊二烯总量在2个疏穗水平之间没有明显差异,但广东地的果实中,CT1组含量显著高于CT2组(图1)。此外,疏穗也利于结合态C13-降异戊二烯类物质的积累,在2个地块的成熟果实中,CT1组结合态香气含量显著高于CT2组。

图2显示了2个地块2种疏穗处理对不同发育

期葡萄果实中萜烯物质含量的影响。在葡萄果实中,萜烯类物质主要以结合态形式存在,在果实转色期(花后56~69 d),园艺场和广东地的CT1处理组葡萄果实中萜烯类物质总量和结合态含量都显著高于CT2组;在广东地中,CT1的这种促进效应更加明显,且保持到果实成熟采收,但在园艺场的成熟果实(花后116 d)中,总萜烯和结合态萜烯含量在2个疏穗处理之间均没有明显差异。疏穗对游离态萜烯的影响与结合态不同,较多的疏穗(如CT1组)并不利于游离态萜烯的积累,尤其在果实转色期,园艺场和广东地CT1组的葡萄中游离态萜烯含量均明显低于CT2组,在完全成熟果实中,在2个地块,2个疏穗处理组之间游离态萜烯含量没有显著差异。

2.4 疏穗处理对成熟果实中各个异戊二烯香气组分含量的影响

为探明哪个香气组分受疏穗处理影响较大,以广东地和园艺场采收期葡萄果实中检测到所有游离

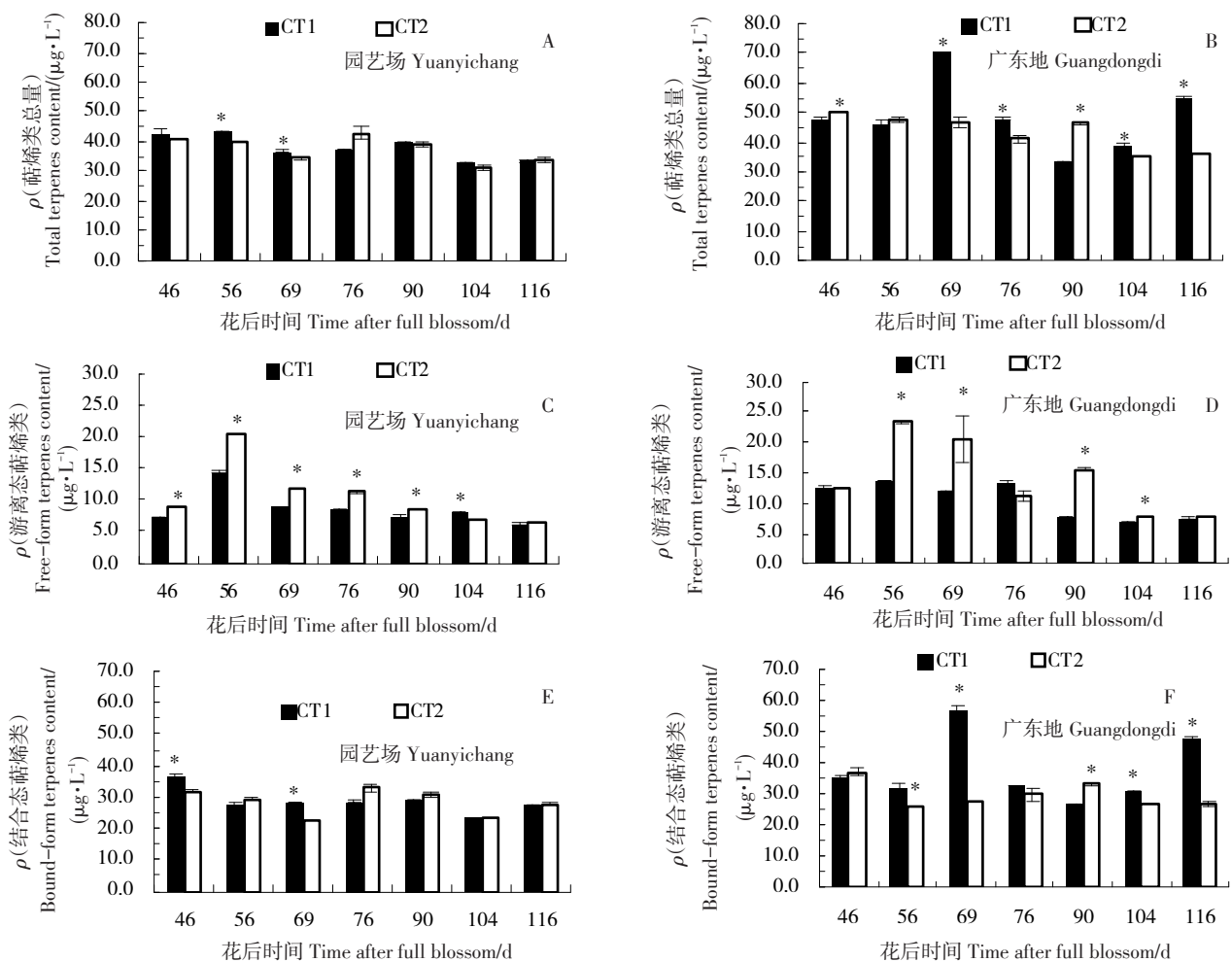


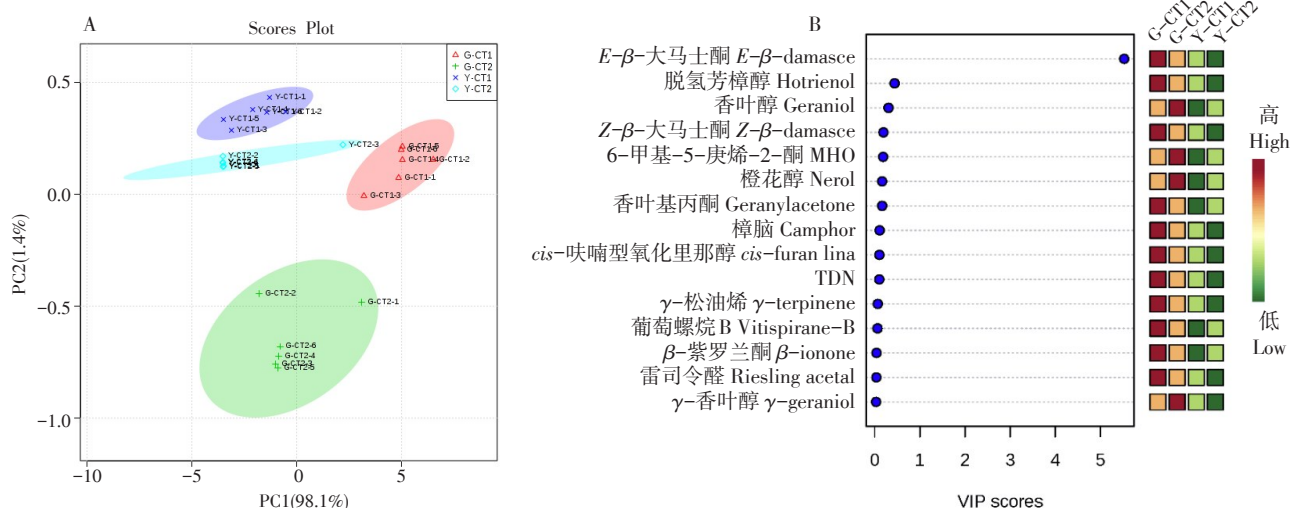
图2 疏穗处理对‘赤霞珠’葡萄果实发育过程中萜烯类香气物质积累的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of cluster thinning treatments on the accumulation of terpenes in developing ‘Cabernet Sauvignon’ grapes

态和结合态萜烯及C13-降异戊二烯组分的含量为变量,分别进行主成分分析(PCA)和偏最小二乘判别分析(PLS-DA)。

图3显示了成熟果实游离态异戊二烯组分的PCA和PLS-DA结果,由图3-A可见,主成分1(PC1)和主成分2(PC2)的贡献率分别为98.1%和1.4%,累积贡献率达到99.5%,足以说明游离态组分的总体变化情况。2个地块2种疏穗处理的葡萄果实样品可以被明显区分开,第一主成分将广东地与园艺场2个地块的葡萄样品区分,广东地样品位于PC1正半轴,而园艺场样品位于PC1负半轴。第二主成分将广东地CT2样品组与其他3个样品组明显区分,园

艺场2个处理组在PC2的正半轴也可以较清楚地区分,样品在主成分分析中的分布特点进一步说明:在广东地2个水平疏穗处理对成熟果实游离态萜烯和C13-降异戊二烯的影响大于园艺场。从PLS-DA结果(图3-B)可以看出,疏穗对游离态组分影响最大的是E-β-大马士酮(E-β-damascenone),其得分超过了5.0,而其他游离态组分的得分均在1.0以下。E-β-大马士酮是C13-降异戊二烯类物质中贡献最大的组分^[18],2个地块CT1处理组E-β-大马士酮含量都高于CT2组,广东地葡萄果实中E-β-大马士酮含量明显高于园艺场。在果实发育过程中,游离态E-β-大马士酮含量在转色期达到峰值,之后下降,



每种颜色代表一种疏穗处理的葡萄样品。本试验中2个地块2个水平疏穗处理,G-CT1、G-CT2、Y-CT1和Y-CT2分别代表广东地CT1、CT2处理组和园艺场CT1、CT2处理组,它们后面的数字1-6代表6个数据集,分别来自3个生物学重复和2个技术重复。图5同。

The colored dots represent samples from different treatments. Two cluster thinning treatments were carried out in two vineyards in this study. G-CT1, G-CT2, Y-CT1 and Y-CT2 represent the grapes with CT1 and CT2 treatments in Guangdong field, and CT1 and CT2 treatments in Yuanyichang field, respectively. The numbers (1 to 6) behind them indicate six different data sets from three biological replicates and two technical replicates. The same as Fig. 5.

图3 2个疏穗处理采收期‘赤霞珠’葡萄果实中各游离态异戊二烯组分的PCA与PLS-DA分析
Fig. 3 PCA and PLS-DA of the free-form volatile isoprenes in the ripe-harvested ‘Cabernet Sauvignon’ grapes under two cluster thinning treatments

无论在峰值处还是在果实成熟采收点,2个地块CT1处理组葡萄果实中游离态E-β-大马士酮含量都显著高于CT2处理组(图4)。

对成熟葡萄果实中检测到所有结合态异戊二烯物质进行主成分分析(图5-A),结果显示:主成分1(PC1)与主成分2(PC2)的贡献率分别为97.7%和1.2%,累积贡献率达到98.9%,第一主成分将广东地CT1组与另外3组处理组清楚地分开,广东地CT1处理组位于PC1的负半轴,而其他3个处理组均处于PC1的正半轴,第二主成分可以将园艺场的CT1组

和CT2组有效区分开,在PC2的负半轴只有园艺场CT1组,但是2个地块的CT2组不能有效区分,这些结果表明,不同水平疏穗处理可导致葡萄果实中结合态异戊二烯类香气物质含量发生较大改变,尤其在广东地,疏穗处理的影响更为突出,这也进一步证实了疏穗处理的效果在一定程度上依赖于地块的土壤性质。PLS-DA分析显示(图5-B),结合态α-萜品醇(α-terpineol)、cis-呋喃型氧化里那醇(cis-furan linalool oxide)和trans-呋喃型氧化里那醇(trans-furan linalool oxide)是受疏穗影响最大的3个组分,它

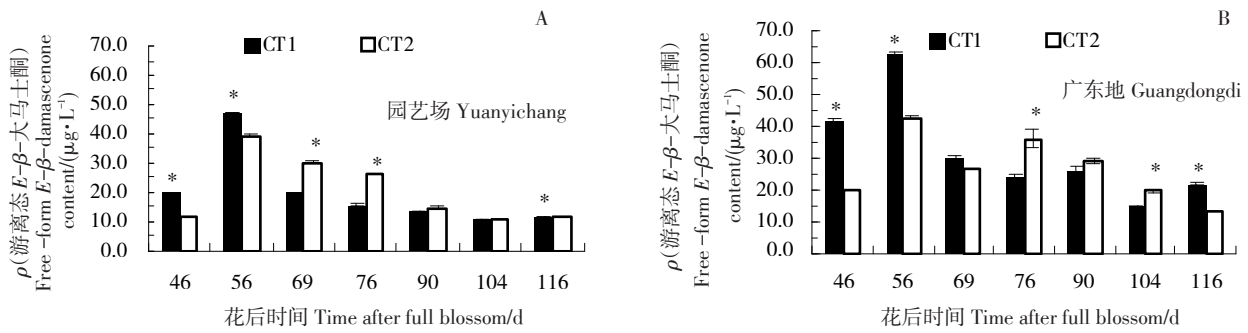


图 4 疏穗处理对‘赤霞珠’葡萄果实发育过程中游离态 *E*- β -大马士酮积累的影响
 Fig. 4 Effects of cluster thinning treatments on accumulation of free-form *E*- β -damascenone in developing ‘Cabernet Sauvignon’ grapes

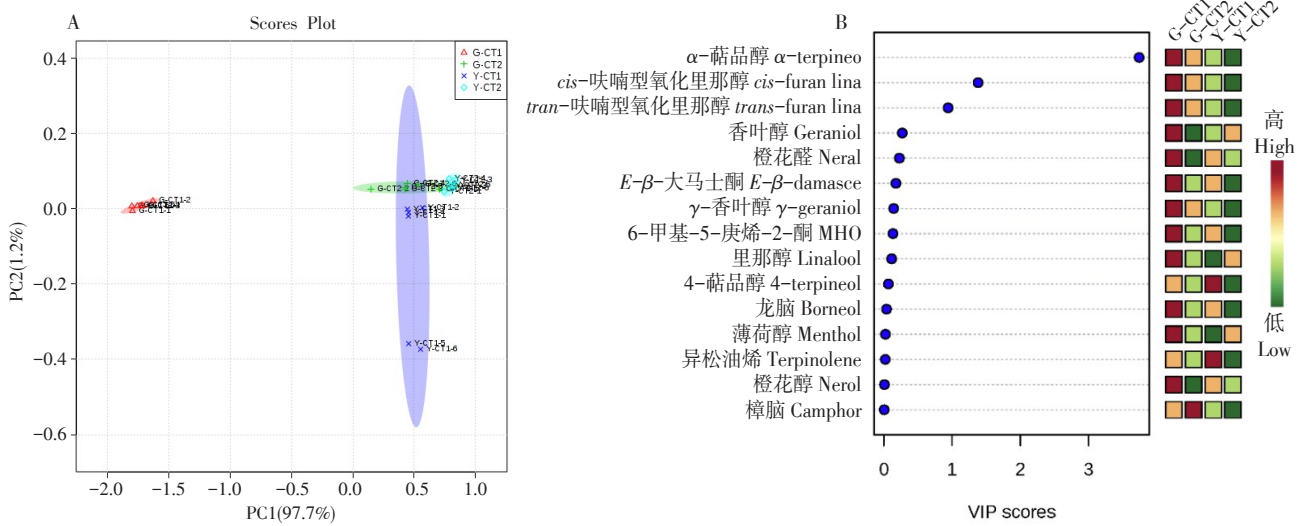


图 5 对不同疏穗处理采收期‘赤霞珠’葡萄果实中各结合态异戊二烯组分的 PCA 分析与 PLS-DA 分析
 Fig. 5 PCA and PLS-DA of the glycosidically-bound volatile isoprenes in the ripe-harvested ‘Cabernet Sauvignon’ grapes under two cluster thinning treatments

们得分均大于1.0;在2个地块中这3个物质的含量均表现为CT1处理组显著高于CT2处理组,此外,在广东地果实中这3个组分含量都高于园艺场。结合

态 α -萜品醇的得分最高,由图6可知,在葡萄果实发育过程中,结合态 α -萜品醇含量变化总体上表现为先升高后降低,在转色期和果实成熟采收阶段,较高

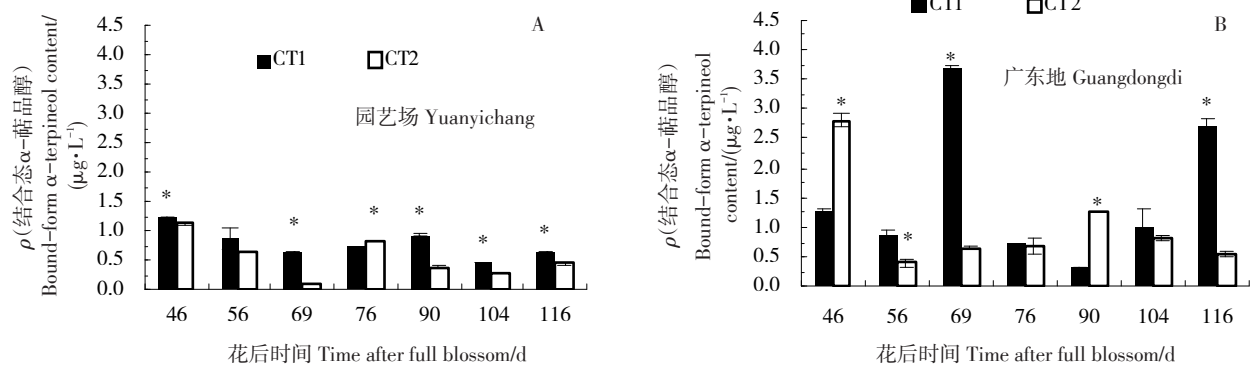


图 6 疏穗处理对‘赤霞珠’葡萄果实发育过程中结合态 α -萜品醇积累的影响
 Fig. 6 Effect of cluster thinning treatments on accumulation of glycosidically bound α -terpineol in developing ‘Cabernet Sauvignon’ grapes

水平的疏穗处理(CT1)显著促进了结合态 α -萜品醇的积累,尤其在广东地,CT1处理成熟葡萄果实中结合态 α -萜品醇含量是CT2组的5倍。

3 讨论

疏穗是一种常见的葡萄栽培措施,适当疏穗、控制果实产量可以有效地改善葡萄风味品质^[9-10]。疏穗主要通过改善树体的库源平衡而调节风味物质的积累,当葡萄新梢上果实负载量过大时,叶片产生的光合产物供给相对不足,则会导致“库源比”增大,养分消耗量大大增加,影响葡萄果粒的生长发育和果实风味品质^[19-22]。本研究结果表明,在园艺场,与2穗/梢(CT2)相比,1穗/新梢(CT1)的负载量有助于提高果实含糖量,但在广东地,较低的果实负载量则导致成熟果实的可溶性固形物含量减少,推测这可能是与广东地土壤中持水量以及有机质含量相对较高有关^[4],相对于园艺场,这种土壤条件更利于树体的营养生长,理论上可以支持较大的果实负载量,因此,在广东地执行每新梢1穗(CT1)处理反而对源器官糖分积累有一定抑制作用。但同时笔者也观察到,在广东地,1穗/新梢(CT1)处理显著提高了果实中糖苷结合态萜烯及C13-降异戊二烯类香气物质的积累,推断CT1处理可能有助于果实中糖碳源更多流向次生代谢,如异戊二烯代谢途径,促进相关代谢产物的积累。

异戊二烯代谢是由异戊烯焦磷酸(isopentenyl pyrophosphate, IPP)及其烯丙基异构体二甲基烯丙基焦磷酸(imethylallyl pyrophosphate, DMAPP)为前体物质,在植物体内经过一系列酶的催化作用生成不同种类的异戊二烯类香气物质^[5]。这类香气组分是葡萄酒香气物质的重要组成部分,为葡萄果实和葡萄酒贡献花香和果香,其中萜烯类物质可以赋予如麝香葡萄、‘琼瑶浆’和‘雷司令’葡萄果实及葡萄酒花香^[23],而C13-降异戊二烯类物质则赋予葡萄及葡萄酒“红色浆果”的气味^[24]。本研究结果表明,疏穗处理不会影响异戊二烯类香气物质的种类,也不影响果实发育过程中香气物质的积累趋势,这与前人报道一致^[25]。但疏穗会影响香气物质积累的量,本试验中,综合2个地块的结果来看,较低的果实负载量提高了异戊二烯类香气物质的积累,尤其是结合态萜烯和降异戊二物质的积累。果实负载量增加相应地提高了叶果比,与前人在‘芳蒂娜’(‘Fron-

tignac’)葡萄果实中研究发现结合态萜烯含量会随着叶果比增大而增加的研究结果相似^[26]。Reynolds等^[27]通过对‘霞多丽’(‘Chardonnay’)葡萄疏穗处理的研究也发现,在葡萄果实发育早期进行疏穗处理可以增加果实中游离态和结合态萜烯物质含量。不过, Bureau等^[12, 26]则认为,增加叶果比不会使C13-降异戊二烯类物质含量有明显变化,这与本研究园艺场疏穗处理的结果相似,在园艺场的成熟‘赤霞珠’果实中,2个水平疏穗处理之间总的萜烯和C13-降异戊二烯含量在统计学上没有显著差异。此外,类胡萝卜素降解可生成降异戊二烯,因此类胡萝卜素含量会影响降异戊二烯含量,而八氢番茄红素合成酶(PSY)可催化香叶基香叶基焦磷酸(GGPP)生成八氢番茄红素,是调控类胡萝卜素生物合成的关键酶,有研究表明,该基因受到非生物胁迫的调节^[28],疏穗处理可能会通过影响PSY调控类胡萝卜素的合成,从而影响降异戊二烯的积累。

广东地葡萄果实中大部分异戊二烯类香气物质含量高于园艺场,且疏穗处理对广东地葡萄果实中异戊二烯类物质含量影响更为显著。这可能是由于广东地土壤有机质含量较高,相比于园艺场,广东地土壤含水量较大,且有机质含量较高。较高的有机质含量有助于提高微量元素的有效性,对两地土壤成分的研究发现,广东地大部分微量元素(包括磷元素)显著高于园艺场^[4]。而磷元素等是萜烯物质合成过程所需物质和酶的组成成分,对芳樟醇等萜烯类的形成有重要影响^[29],这或许是造成广东地葡萄果实中此类物质含量整体高于园艺场的一个原因。

4 结论

疏穗处理对‘赤霞珠’葡萄果实中异戊二烯类香气物质的种类及发育过程中的积累趋势几乎没有影响,但影响了香气物质含量;与2穗/新梢疏穗(CT2)相比,执行1穗/新梢(CT1)疏穗,有利于大部分游离态和结合态萜烯和C13-降异戊二烯物质的积累,其中含量增加最为明显的组分有游离态E- β -大马士酮以及糖苷结合态 α -萜品醇、cis-呋喃型氧化里那醇和trans-呋喃型氧化里那醇。在有机质含量相对较高的广东地,疏穗对异戊二烯类香气物质积累的影响更加显著。

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